

AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY
2009 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

Question 6

Compare and contrast the crises in state authority that precipitated the French Revolution in 1789 and the February and October Revolutions in Russia in 1917.

9–8 Points

- Thesis is explicit and fully responsive to the question.
- Organization is clear, consistently followed, and effective in support of the argument.
 - Essay must explicitly compare and contrast both the French and Russian Revolutions.
 - Essay must primarily address state authority and the origins of each revolution.
 - Response is in the proper chronological context.
- Essay is well balanced; all major topics suggested by the prompt are covered at some length.
 - Stronger essays in this category should devote nearly equal attention to both the French and Russian Revolutions.
- All major assertions in the essay are supported by multiple pieces of relevant evidence.
 - Essays in this category must address several crises in state authority with at least one crisis from each of the French and Russian Revolutions.
- May contain errors that do not detract from the argument.

7–6 Points

- Thesis is effective and responsive to the question.
 - Theses in this category will address causality and make some attempt at comparing and contrasting.
- Organization is clear and effective in support of the argument but not consistently followed.
 - Essay must compare and contrast BOTH the French and Russian Revolutions.
 - Essay must address state authority and the origins of each revolution.
 - Response is in the proper chronological context.
- Essay is balanced; all major topics suggested by the prompt are covered at least briefly.
 - Essays in this category should address BOTH the French and Russian Revolutions.
- All major assertions in the essay are supported by at least one piece of relevant evidence.
 - Essays in this category must address at least two crises in state authority with at least one crisis from each of the French and Russian Revolutions.
- May contain one major error or several minor errors that detract from the argument.

5–4 Points

- Thesis may be underdeveloped or not fully responsive to the question.
 - In essays in this category, the thesis must move beyond a simple paraphrase of the prompt and may not simply mention that there were similarities and differences between the revolutions.
- Organization may be unclear but is still effective.
 - Essay should either compare and/or contrast both the French and Russian Revolutions.
 - Essay should address state authority and the origins of at least one revolution but must still address an element of the other revolution.
 - Response should primarily address the proper chronological context but may contain material from earlier or later periods.
- Essay shows some unevenness; some major topics suggested by the prompt are neglected.
- Most of the major assertions in the essay are supported by at least one piece of relevant evidence.
- May contain a few errors that detract from the argument.

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2009 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

Question 6 (continued)

3–2 Points

- May contain a weak thesis or a thesis that merely repeats/paraphrases the prompt.
- Organization is unclear and ineffective.
- Essay shows serious imbalance and/or may primarily be a simple narrative of the revolution(s).
 - Essays in this category may be unsuccessful in comparing or contrasting the revolutions.
 - Essays in this category may address only one of the revolutions.
- Essay may contain little relevant evidence.
- May contain several errors that detract from the argument.

1–0 Points

- May contain an exceptionally banal thesis, or there is no discernable attempt at a relevant thesis.
- Little discernable organization or may be completely off topic.
- One or both of the major topics suggested by the prompt is mentioned, but only superficially.
 - Essays in this category may exclusively be simple narratives of one or both of the revolutions.
- Little or no supporting evidence is used.
- May contain numerous errors that detract from the argument.

Part C **6A!**

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

France and Russia both underwent powerful revolutions. ~~The~~ The French Revolution, 1789-1799, resulted in the overthrow of ~~the~~ ^{the} long established Bourbon monarchy. The Russian Revolution ~~also~~ resulted in the end of the Romanov Dynasty ^{→ the last European autocracy.} Both the French and Russian Revolutions were caused by government corruption, poor economic conditions, and unjust treatment of the lower classes; however France ~~experienced~~ ^{possessed} war debts, an outdated social structure, and the concepts of the Enlightenment, while Russia experienced humiliation from the Russo-Japanese War, famine, military mutinies, and retreatment from World War I.

Louis XVI, ruled an essentially bankrupt monarchy. He overtaxed the peasants, which only contributed to the discontent ~~of~~ with the obsolete Ancien Regime, or prerevolutionary social structure. Adding to the absolute monarch's lack of finance, he inherited a series of war debts from the alliance with the Americans in the American Revolution; and their defeat in the Seven Years War ~~in India~~ (where France lost its business superiority in India). During the 18th century, the Enlightenment concepts were spreading throughout the social classes. As France was the home of the Enlightenment, giving the

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Part C 6A2

classes ideas of reform and change.

The Russian Revolution took place about two centuries later. Tsar Nicholas II, the last repressive autocrat, refused reform. He reigned over a fragile economy, which was predominately agricultural, so when famines hit, the economy was brought to ruins. Tsar Nicholas II also ~~inst~~ instigated the Russo-Japanese War which resulted in an embarrassing defeat. Having lost territory in Asia, Russians (living in the biggest European country) were defeated by the Japanese, a small Asian country. Tsar Nicholas, who commanded the Russian forces in World War I, ~~was~~ sent troops into war which were poorly equipped and ~~are~~ untrained. However, despite the ~~inadequacy~~ inadequacy of the army, the tsar ~~de~~ refused to pull out the troops from war (much to the discontent of the Russian population) (Not until the Bolsheviks take power will the Russians withdraw from the war).

The lack of finances, poor judgements on behalf of the government, resentment from war, obsolete social structures, and new reform ideas led to the fall of Louis XVI and Tsar Nicholas II, and ensuing revolutions.

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

C-681

~~The kings of both~~

The monarchies of both France and Russia were abolished through revolutions each in 1789 and in 1917. Although the periods—gap is wide, they both faced financial crisis ~~at~~ before the rebellion happened. However, the main cause of revolution was different; French suffered from severe financial crisis while Russia's problem was low morale of Russians due to defeats in the wars.

France and Russia both suffered from financial crisis before the revolutions. French king, Louis XVI had to ^{right} had to spend half of the annual tax in maintaining a palace, the Versailles. He also had to deal with the debts from the wars of Louis XIV which were won but not ~~beneficial~~ profitable. The price of bread in Paris kept increasing, but Louis XVI had no way to stop it except calling General Estate for more tax collection. The revolution was triggered due to financial crisis that French gov't had to face. Russia also suffered from financial crisis. The emperor Nicholas II, who spent half of his life on the war ~~and~~, ~~had to~~ ~~and~~ naturally faced financial problems. He could not win many battles which worsened the moreover crisis.

However the main crisis that triggered the revolution is different in France and Russia; France suffered from lack of ~~real~~ financial revenue, while Russia's main problem was low morale of citizens due to ~~many~~

C-682

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

numerous defeats. In Russo-Japanese war, ~~the~~ Russia lost and lost the control over Manchuria. It was a shame for Russian citizens since it was the first time for European country to lose war against Asians. More over, during the World War I, Russia lost numerous battles without much gain. The public opinion to withdraw from the war grew, and finally Revolution occurred. French ~~the~~ state ~~also~~ suffered mainly from financial problems such as inflation or debts.

After the revolution, French ~~was~~ isolated from other countries which did not want revolution ideas to be spread. Russia also was isolated from countries that did not want Communism to be spread. However, the French had to bear the attacks of other nations, ^{when} Russia ~~was not~~ was not attacked ~~by~~ by outside countries but the people inside the Russia who did not agree with the gov't.

French revolution and Russian Revolution both left marks on history. "Declaration of the rights of men and citizen", and ^{big} "April these" will be remembered for long time. They have some similarities in that they both suffered from financial crises ~~and~~, abolished monarchs as the result of revolution ~~and~~. Also, ~~there were~~ there were ^{and were isolated} ~~also~~ some differences such as the main cause of rebellion or the people who were mainly opposed to them, ~~there is~~ ~~is~~

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Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

The French Revolution and the February and October Revolutions in Russia share the same frame works, but had very different results.

The French Revolution and the Revolutions in Russia were caused by working-class unrest and a financial crisis. The monarch, Louis XIV, brought on too many wars and put France into a huge debt, which he could not get rid of without calling the Estates General, which had not been called for 35 years. The Estates General refused his propositions. This resulted in the storming of Bastille which started the French Revolution. The Estates General turned in a the National Assembly made up of people of all classes and they executed Louis XIV after he tried to escape. The Revolutions in Russia likewise led to the execution of the monarchs, Bachman. Both the French the French Revolution and the Russian Revolutions were very unsuccessful and led to many deaths.

The French Revolution led to the return of a monarch, while the Russian

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering
on this page as it is designated in the exam.

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Revolutions led to the communist parties taking over. While both revolutions were unsuccessful the Russian revolution led to a change in government while the French revolution ~~led to a~~ ~~change~~ was just a change in the middle of two monarchs. The French revolution did weaken the monarchy, ~~but~~ While both revolutions appear to have a similar structure, they ended very differently.

AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY
2009 SCORING COMMENTARY (Form B)

Question 6

Sample: 6A
Score: 8

This essay contains a sophisticated thesis that addresses specific state crises in both the French and Russian contexts. The use of examples and evidence is economical but quite effective. The essay discusses both long- and short-term crises of state authority and uses correct examples to substantiate major points. The links between specific problems and crises of state authority are not as well developed as they might be, but overall this is an effective and tightly structured essay.

Sample: 6B
Score: 4

This essay has an underdeveloped thesis but, nonetheless, addresses the fiscal problems and crises that preceded the French and Russian Revolutions. These problems imply a crisis in state authority without stating this point explicitly. While the discussion of the French fiscal crisis is generally effective, the assessment of the Russian situation in the Russo-Japanese War and the First World War is less so. The second half of the essay is off task.

Sample: 6C
Score: 1

This essay has a thesis that merely restates the question. The discussion of the French Revolution is confused chronologically, and the assessment of the Russian Revolution is vague. The second part of the essay deals with consequences as opposed to causes and with the issue of the crisis in state authority.